

The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

NUMBER 52.

The Louisianaian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GR. T. RUDY, Editor.

F. A. JORDAN, Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00

ONE YEAR, \$2.00

SIX MONTHS, \$1.50

THREE MONTHS, \$1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion, \$1.00

Each subsequent insertion, 75 cents

Advertisements taken at reduced rates.

Col. W. B. BARNETT is our

special agent, and is authorized to

solicit subscriptions and receive

payment of bills.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOTHING FOR THE PEOPLE

—AT—

GODCHAUX'S,

61 AND 63 CANAL STREET,

213, 215 AND 217 OLD LEVEE ST.,

(New Decatur) New Orleans.

QUICK SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

FOR CASH.

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's

WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISH-

ING GOODS and HATS, of the finest

material and latest style, at extraor-

dinary low prices for cash.

Children's School Suits, (3 to 6 years)

at \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Children's Blue Cloth Suits, Suits,

\$4.00, \$5.00.

Children's Cape Overcoats (3 to 6 years)

at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at

\$5.00, \$6.00.

Boys' Heavy Overcoats at \$4.00 and \$6.00.

Youth's Suits (16 to 20 years) at \$7.00, \$8.00

and \$12.00.

Youth's light weight Spring Overcoats at

\$4.00 and \$5.00.

Men's Business Suits at \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00.

Men's Diagonal Suits at \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

Men's single-breasted Black Cloth

Suits \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.

Men's Black Doublet Pants at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00.

Men's Black Cloth Dress Coats at \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$25.00.

Men's Heavy Overcoats at \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00

and \$16.00.

Men's light weight Overcoats at \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00.

Men's Linen Bosom Shirts \$15 a dozen

and upwards.

Boys' Linen Bosom Shirts \$12 a dozen

and upwards.

Men's and Boys' Hats, latest style, from

\$5.00 and upwards.

Also, a very large assortment of Men's

and Boys' UNDERWEAR, which will be

sold at extremely low prices.

LEON GODCHAUX,

61, 63 Canal St., 213, 215, 217 Old Levee

Jan 21y New Orleans.

The New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best

family paper published; it contains the

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.

Established less than three years ago as a

Representative Republican Paper, pledged to

maintain and defend the principles and or-

ganization of the National Republican party

the INTER-OCEAN was early pushed to the

forefront of journalism and achieved a

success unprecedented in the history of such

enterprises. By universal assent it has been

assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the

INTER-OCEAN possess its claims to popular favor.

It aims at the highest excellence in all de-

partments, and in this era of progressive

journalism occupies a position among the

best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes special claim as

A Family Newspaper.

Its columns are carefully guarded against

objectionable matter, and every effort is made

to render it a pleasant and profitable com-

panion at the home fireside.

The Commercial Department

Is conducted with great care, and everything

possible is done to make the Market Reports

such as the Futures and Business Men of

the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability

and experience.

IN LITERATURE,

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper.

It is not excelled by any publication in the

country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

One that will be found interesting and useful

to Americans in every part of the globe.

While it especially represents the Great In-

terests of the Northwest it is National in its

views and comprehensive in its news-gather-

ing. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted

and in all discussions aims to be candid, dig-

nified, and above personal abuse.

The INTER-OCEAN has the largest aggrega-

tion of any newspaper published in the

Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000

Postoffices, distributed in every State and

Territory in the United States, in all the

numerous Foreign States and countries.

Terms of Subscription,

DAILY.

By mail (payable in advance), per year, \$12.00

By mail, (payable in advance), 3 months, \$3.00

Sunday edition, per year (extra)..... 2.00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance)..... \$3.00

By mail, club of six (in advance)..... 15.00

By mail, club of ten (in advance)..... 25.00

One year copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance)..... \$1.50

Club of four (in advance)..... 5.00

A Representative and Champion of

American Art Taste!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH

YEAR.

THE ALDINE.

The Art Journal of America,

ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A Magnificent Conception, Won-

derfully Carried Out."

The necessity of a popular medium for

the representation of the productions of

our great artists, has always been recog-

nized, and many attempts have been made

to meet the want. The successful failures

which so invariably followed each attempt

in this country to establish an art journal,

did not prove the indifference of the

people of America to the claim of high

art. So soon as a proper appreciation of

the want and an ability to meet it were

shown, the public at once rallied with

enthusiasm to its support, and the result

was a great artistic and commercial tri-

umph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the

regularity, has none of the temporary or

timely interest characteristic of ordinary

periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of

pure light, and graceful literature; and a

collection of pictures, the rarest specimens

of artistic skill, in black and white. Al-

though each succeeding number affords a

fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value

and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most

appreciated after it is bound up at the

close of the year. While other publica-

tions may claim superior cheapness, as

compared with rivals of a similar class,

THE ALDINE is a unique and original

conception—alone and unapproached—

absolutely without competition in price or

character. The possessor of a complete

volume can not duplicate the quantity of

fine paper and engravings in any other

shape or number of volumes for ten times

its cost; and then, there is the chromo, be-

sides!

The artistic illustration of American

scenery, original with THE ALDINE, is an

important feature, and magnificent

plates are of a size more appropriate to

the satisfactory treatment of details than

can be afforded by any inferior page.

The judicious interposition of landscape,

marines, figure, and animal subjects, sus-

tain an unabated interest, impossible

where the scope of the work confines the

artist too closely to a single style of sub-

ject. The literature of THE ALDINE is a

light and graceful accompaniment, worthy

of the artistic features, with only such

technical disquisitions as do not interfere

with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a

beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the

same noble dog whose picture in a former

issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Every-

DON'T CROWD.

Don't crowd, the world is large enough

For you as well as me;

The doors of all are open wide—

The realm of thought is free.

In all earth's places you are right

To chase the best you can—

Provided that you do not try

To crowd some other man.

Don't crowd the good from out your heart

By fostering all that's bad.

But give to every virtue room—

The best that may be had;

To each day's record such a one

That you may not be proud;

Give each his right—give each his room,

And never try to crowd.

CHARLES DICKENS.

GERRITT SMITH.

On the 28th of last month in the

city of New York at the residence

of Gen. John Cochrane, there de-

parted this life a venerable Christian

hero, philanthropist, and active co-

worker of good in the person of

Gerritt Smith. Born in 1798, he

was a long life of usefulness in deeds

of charity and love for his fellows.

But the day preceding his death,

he seemed in remarkably good

health, his cheeks as ruddy and his

step as elastic as of old. Accom-

panied by his wife Mr. Smith had

arrived in New York the Thursday

previous on a short visit of pleasur-

able enjoyment, from his home in

Peterboro, to spend the holidays.

He was the guest of his old friend

Gen. Cochrane. Spending a Christ-

mas in which he remarked his health

as uncommonly good, he seemed

yet vigorous for continued service

for his kind. But alas, the golden

bow was fated to be broken.

On the morning of the 28th ult., while

dressing, his utterance suddenly be-

came indistinct, and he was gently

borne to his bed, from which he

never again arose; dying in a short

time from a combined attack of

apoplexy and paralysis. At an

early age Mr. Smith came into pos-

session of great wealth. Liberally

educated he graduated at Hamilton

College in 1818. Gifted with a

heart filled with benevolence and

generous sympathies for the suffer-

ings of humanity, he became a

philanthropist; deeming that God

had given him largely for its proper

dispensation in alleviating the

wretchedness of his fellows. In

1853, having hitherto studied no

profession, he qualified and was ad-

mitted to practice law. In this,

however, he never acted save from

considerations of kindness and duty

to others.

Quite early in life perceiving the

foul wrongs of slavery and seeking

to do what he could in its abolition

and mitigation he connected him-

self with the American Colonization

Society, as presenting what he then

believed, the most feasible means

for the accomplishment of his great

purpose. But he soon saw the in-

justice as he had speedily discerned

the fatality of attempting the expa-

triation of millions, merely because

they had black skins; and this too,

when the known practice of the

Society rather excused than repro-

bated slavery.

So in 1835 he abandoned the

Colonization and joined the Amer-

The Louisianian.

S. T. RUBY, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager.

New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

The *Picayune* of yesterday in an article on "Pinchback and the Senate" makes some assertions in reference to Senate customs and social amenities, which, however correct in reference to social intimacy existing among Senators and their families, is not true in regard to Senator Pinchback's knowledge and belief in the Republican members of the Senate. What opinion he entertains of these gentlemen can be inferred from his many references to them made in public speeches both in this State and elsewhere. As to the other difficulty which our contemporary thinks will put the Republican Senators in such an "awkward dilemma," we say knowingly that no trouble will arise; for Mr. Pinchback is as sensitive of his social rights and respects his manhood too much to allow himself to be forced into associations of a social character in which he is not wanted, merely because custom has established this rule among Senators. In other words we affirm, that Senator Pinchback will enter no social circle in which he is accepted on sufferance.

"An important feature connected with the admission of Senator Pinchback to his long denied seat in the United States Senate is the outspoken advocacy of leading colored journalists through representative papers on the subject. We call the following from some of our exchanges:

"Isb," the very able Washington correspondent of the *Lexington, Ky. American Citizen*, says:

"The opinion is now current that Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback will be granted his seat on the prima facie evidence of his election, and thus leave the case open for contest if so desired by any claimant. If this be so, what a waste of time will have been suffered, since this step was the proper one at the outset. Gov. Kellogg having been sustained in his authority, and Lieut. Gov. Pinchback holding his certificate, Pinchback is supported by the whole strength of the colored voters in Louisiana, and they seem determined, come what may, to desert the Republican party should Mr. Pinchback not be admitted to the Senate. It is to be hoped that it will not come to such a crisis."

An editorial paragraph in the *Pittsburg Gazette* of the seventh, gives the following:

We assume our Washington correspondent's dispatch, that Pinchback will be admitted to the seat he claims in the United States Senate, is essentially correct. The violent proceedings of the Louisiana Democrats have finally opened the eyes of those who were purblind before, and the determination is now reached to give full recognition to the Kellogg government, the admission of Pinchback being incidental to that fact. The Kellogg government recognized, and nothing remains but to admit Pinchback; if his course in securing his election involved a violation of law, that can be investigated afterward.

We regret that our overcrowded columns will oblige us to omit the publication of the President's message and accompanying documents on Louisiana affairs. Close, logical and exact, this expression of a President, whom the people will ever cherish as an honored defender, will be headed. In the recent language of Wendell Phillips, "the North will rally round Grant," and that name now as heretofore will be the synonym of loyalty.

Among other important matter prepared for publication which our limited space has obliged us to lay aside, is the Memorial forwarded to Congress last Monday by the Louisiana Legislature. It is an accurate document, detailing the mode and manner of the attempted revolutionary organization of the House and the action of the Republican members therein.

SENATOR PINCHBACK'S RE-ELECTION.

The action of the Louisiana Legislature in the reelection of Senator Pinchback is just what might have been expected under the circumstances. For two years a sovereign State of the Union has been shorn of half its representative power and protection in the highest legislative body of the nation. All efforts have failed, to explain the reason of this curious and protracted delay in admitting a member elect to a seat where his presence is supposed to be needed both by the Senate and by the State which elects him. It has been often hinted that Governor Kellogg's friends have been using their influence against the seating of Governor Pinchback, though in justice it should be admitted that Governor Kellogg himself has persistently denied all or any opposition to Governor Pinchback. But in any case his reelection is a remarkable circumstance. If Governor Kellogg was not friendly it is wonderful for these times and this place, that he, with all his patronage, could not prevent Governor Pinchback's reelection; if he was friendly, and we take it for granted he was, then Gov. Kellogg understands that the justice of Gov. Pinchback's claim to his seat in the Senate is indissolubly linked to the stability of the government in this State. Surely the people of the nation, the senators and national government must see by this action of the Legislature here that Gov. Pinchback stands high above all personal objections, as two separate Legislatures have elected him; and free from all legal technicalities as long as loyal government is maintained.

Next week we purpose the publication of a series of articles under the caption, "State-House Sketches," giving the personnel of our State Solons and legislative incidents. As we intend them to be as spicy as correct we are sure of their appreciation in person.

THE LEGISLATURE.

RE-ELECTION OF HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday the 12 inst the Senate convened at 12 m., Lt. Gov. Antoine in the Chair. Roll called and twenty five Senators answered to their names. Prayer by the Chaplain; following which Senator J. Henri Burch of East Baton Rouge introduced the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Whereas, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback has been elected United States Senator from this State for the term of six years, commencing March 4th, 1873, and

"Whereas, said election was valid, the Legislature making the same in our judgment not admitting of any doubt as to its legality; but, as the validity of the said Legislature has been made the subject of partisan questioning in the Senate of the United States, and this State thereby deprived of the services of one of its Senators therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana do now, in the manner provided by law as if in case of vacancy, proceed to re-elect Senator P. B. S. Pinchback United States Senator from this State for the term which will expire on the fourth of March, 1879; in order that all doubt or questioning of the title of said Pinchback to said seat in the United States Senate may be entirely silenced."

Mr. Burch said: Mr. President this motion has not been brought before the Senate without a precedent. Such action as we here proposed was had in the case of U. S. Senator, now Governor, Ames of Mississippi. It was had on somewhat similar grounds which occurs in this case. The motion has been made as if there were a vacancy, but none is actually acknowledged by the resolution. Its passage but confirms the act of a previous Legislature. We are not to-day the General Assembly which elected the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback two

years ago. Since that election, made as I believe by as valid and legal an Assembly as was ever convened in the State, the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback has been denied his seat in the United States Senate. I care not now to allude to the causes of the Senate's nonaction. Solely it has been thought, and I speak but generally what I know that there could be nothing to prevent the seating of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback in our adoption of this resolution and action thereunder. I am aware, sir, of the importance and responsibilities of the present occasion and that I am impressed with my proper duty in the promise, I read, sir, the resolution of the State Republican Convention of Louisiana to which all of our newly elected Republican members were pledged. (Here followed the Republican platform resolution with which our readers are familiar.) Mr. Burch closed by moving the adoption of the resolution. Senator T. T. Allain of West Baton Rouge, in seconding the motion, made a speech, which we will give in full in our next issue.

Senator Sypher of St. Mary said he would like much to have Senator Pinchback obtain his seat, but thought it a bad time to elect anybody until there was a vacancy. He had full confidence in the United States Senate. Would rather the matter should at least lay over for a few days. Thought it might hold until then. Would not however put himself against Senator Pinchback. Thought perhaps the House might not be deemed properly organized. Senator Burch here begged leave to interrupt the speaker. He would like to ask the Senator from St. Mary whether he had heard the resolution read. He answered, "yes." Then, said Mr. Burch, you have only if you desire to oppose Senator Pinchback to substitute the name of the person you select. The precedent for the resolution, that of Senator, now Governor Ames of Mississippi had been given. Senator Weber of Indiana didn't like the word "re-election"; he favored the resolution but would prefer the substitution of the word "reendorsement." Thought it would be better. He wished a precedent. He was prepared to reendorse or reelect him as the case might be; he wished however some law or some precedent on the subject. Senator Burch replied that there was a precedent already cited. The case of Senator Pinchback and Louisiana were identical. This was a question not of reendorsement but of credentials. They now proposed to give the Senator a set of credentials that would go on the record that could not be gainsaid. He was opposed to striking out a single word in that resolution. He was not at all afraid of any illegality in the action. He desired calm and careful deliberation, but he wished and should oppose any delay beyond to-day. Senator Weber answered he was perfectly willing the resolution should be adopted. The chair then put the question on its adoption and the same was decided in the affirmative. Senator Burch then said: "Mr. President, I now ask in accordance with the spirit of the resolution that the yeas and nays be called on my nomination of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator from the State of Louisiana to the Senate of the United States."

This motion put and adopted by vote of the following Senators. For P. B. S. Pinchback—Messrs. Allain, Burch, Brewster, Cade, Chaboudon, Crozier, Dumont, Gla, Harper, Kelso, Landry, Masciot, Pollard, Stamps, Twishell, Wharton, Whitney, Young, 18. Voting blank, Messrs. Alexander, Blunt, Breaux, Green and Delage, 5. Absent and not voting Messrs. Anderson and Herwig, 2.

Mr. Pinchback having received 13 votes was declared elected U. S. Senator on the part of the Senate. Mr. Burch then moved that the Senate inform the House of its action and notify that honorable body that it will meet this House in joint session to-morrow, January 13, 1875 for the purpose of comparing journals in the election of United States Senator. Adopted. The Senate then went into executive session.

On the same day as above action in the Senate, Mr. Lowell of Jefferson introduced a corresponding resolution in the House which upon adoption, he then in a few well chosen remarks nominated the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback for the position named. Mr. J. Ross Stewart of Texas in seconding the nomination said: "Mr. Speaker, I second the nomination just made by the gentleman from Jefferson. When Sir, the tocsin of war for the Union was permitted to be heard here on the arrival of the Federal troops. When Union soldiers were enlisted in Louisiana and both arms of the service filled with stalwart recruits whose subsequent achievements at Port Hudson, in Mobile Bay and on other bloody fields won them imperishable renown, the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback gave his sword and his service to his country. From that time Sir, whether in war's dangerous front or the no less perilous duties devolving upon him as a leader and people's representative during reconstruction, he has been ever true to the Right and Liberty. To such a man we purpose now to give the need of praise and reward in this reelection to a seat he should have long since filled. We know the worth and merit of such a man Mr. Speaker. We know him to be the strong defender of the Republic, the champion of freedom and justice, and the conservator of every right and interest of our State." There being no other nominations the roll was called and the following named members voted for P. B. S. Pinchback:

Speaker Michael Hahn, and Messrs. Armstrong, Butler, Baker, Carville, Crawford, Comaughton, Cousin, Drury, Davidson, Deves, DeLoery, Dickenson, Demas, Guichard, Grant, Gracien, D. C. Hill, C. H. Hill, Hubben, Honore, Hunaker, Jourdain, T. Johnson, J. J. Johnson, M. Jones, Keating, Lane, Lowell, Levisse, J. S. Mathews, Murrell, Milon, Marie, Parker, Pierson, Poindexter, Piles, Randall, Ridgely, Ray, Ruby, Stewart, Southard, Sutton, Sauer, Sartain, Souer, Tyler, Triplett, Thomas, Willson, Woods, Ward, Wright, York.

The clerk announced the vote; whereupon the chair stated that the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback having received 55 votes is therefore elected U. S. Senator on the part of the House of the General Assembly of Louisiana. (Applause.)

In accordance with the resolutions of previous day the General Assembly of Louisiana convened in joint session on Wednesday the 13th inst. for the purpose of comparing journals and formally announcing the votes for U. S. Senator of the preceding day. The House was called to order at 12 o'clock m. Speaker Hahn in the chair, 55 members and a quorum present. The Senate was announced and took seats immediately about the Speakers stand. Lt. Governor Antoine called the Senate to order, 25 members and a quorum present. The House roll was again called and 56 members announced present. Lt. Gov. Antoine then directed that that part of the journal relative to the action of the Senate upon the matter of election of U. S. Senator be read, which was done and the vote announced. He then directed that the House journal relative to the same subject be read and the vote was then announced, after which President Antoine then said: "I now declare that the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback having received a majority of the votes in both Houses of the General Assembly of Louisiana is therefore elected U. S. Senator from this State for the term beginning March 4 1873 and ending March 4 1879. The Senate then retired."

Col. Lowell of Jefferson then moved that a copy of the proceedings testifying the result of the action of the General Assembly be sent to the Governor of the State for signature and credentials. Adopted.

Says the New York *Progressive American*: SENATOR PINCHBACK.—"It is reported that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections are about to investigate the charges against Senator Pinchback, and if they prove to be without foundation, he will be admitted to his seat. To us it appears to be rather a late day to bring up this flimsy excuse for keeping a legal representative a year and a half out of his seat. As yet the charges against Mr. Pinchback are mere rumors, for which, for a year and a half, he has suffered a humiliation never equalled under like circumstances. If these rumors were so weighty as to create a suspicion as to their truthfulness, why were they not investigated when he first had claim to the office? We are anxious for the investigation however, but it hurt who it may. We don't complain of the investigation, but of its delay."

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF GEN. SHERIDAN. In compliance with published call Monday night, the 11th inst., found a very large and enthusiastic gathering of Republicans and Unionists at the Union Chapel Church, in the commodious basement thereof. Wet and inclement as the night was, at the early hour of seven o'clock fully a thousand people had assembled. Perry Bell's Band discoursed most excellent music while the assembly was gathering, and the general remark among all was that for years so earnest a spirit had not been exhibited among Republicans as was manifest that night. Right here we may mention that the above named Band kindly volunteered their services without solicitation or pay, feeling that the occasion was full warrant for so much liberality by them. At 7:40 o'clock after an enlivening air from the Band, Mr. Charles A. Baquie called the meeting to order, soliciting the Hon. T. B. Stamps to explain the object of the assemblage. Doing so in a few words, Senator Stamps moved that Col. F. C. Antoine preside over the meeting. Enthusiastically adopted.

Thanking the meeting for the honor conferred, the Chair directed the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries be read and adopted, as follows:

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Vice Presidents—Dr. A. W. Smythe, J. H. Perkins, Hon. B. L. Lynch, General Hugh J. Campbell, Patrick Crough, Hon. W. L. Evans, A. Nelson, William Thompson, C. E. Ladd, Robert Malcolm, Jules Lamar, C. J. Adolphe, Thomas Carey, E. V. Leclerc, John Lyster, Ed. Williams, Paul Bruce, A. Dejoie, E. Johnson, F. Alexander, John T. Claiborne, N. W. Greene, Hon. W. Harper, John Gair, T. S. Cade, Buford Blunt, Joseph Comaughton, J. A. Gl, Frederick Marie, David Young, J. J. Fisher, Michael Hahn, Henry Demas, T. S. Johnson, John Mason, Octave Ray, A. Dumont, Charles E. Nash, Charles W. Ringgold, J. M. G. Parker, D. C. Hill, R. B. Ray, J. H. Hill, J. P. Wilson, H. Bonzano, John R. Clay, A. Lafleur, J. B. Ganier, O. A. Blos, Dr. J. T. Normay, L. D. Larrien, P. T. Dumas, William Weeks, T. B. Stamps, B. F. Joubert, J. S. Sarvint, A. Raynd, John L. Davis, George E. Paris, P. G. Deudonde, James F. Casey, S. B. Packard, C. C. Antoine, W. G. Brown, P. B. S. Pinchback, Victor Soghon.

Secretaries—Charles A. Baquie, W. H. Green, William Govey, L. Leclerc, Jr., P. J. Maloney, George C. Norcross. The announcement of Col. Lowell as the first speaker created great applause, amid which he ascended the stand. He said we live in momentous times; we are assembled to-night under a call of leading Republicans, called hither in defense of the principles of liberty and right, for which the republic had battled and sacrificed for supremacy to many thousands of lives and millions of treasure. The heavens were pouring rain, yet as inclement and unfavorable as the weather was, this large hall was filled. He knew that the applause which greeted him was not personal; it was bagotten of the hearty sympathy for the cause which that day week he had represented upon the floor of the House of Representatives. Then he had done simply his duty. Elected as representative of one of the wealthiest parishes in the State, almost without opposition, he could do no more than simply duty as the servant of the loyal and law-abiding people who had chosen him. He knew the cost of free speech here, where the air is laden with threats of assassination. He had been told to-day that if he uttered to-night what he had said on the floor of the House that morning a bullet would find its way to his heart; but he should speak, should utter the truths for which the nation had triumphed in their secession; and if die he must at the hand of an assassin then his breast was ready to receive the bullet. (Great enthusiasm and applause.)

The speaker then went into a detailed statement of the revolutionary attempt at organization of the House, remarking of Ex-Mayor Wiltz: "A man whom I had learned to love during ten years of public acquaintanceship. One for whose

personal and private conduct I had the utmost esteem; to see that man so far forget all elements of fairness and probity in his attempted organization of the House was to make me lose all faith in human nature when actuated by the political party with which that gentleman was allied." Carefully and exactly stating the position of the Republican members during the proceedings of the first day's session of the House; how fifty-two Republican members were arbitrarily ruled through Chairman Wiltz by forty-nine Democrats. Mr. Lowell in conclusion alluded to the various indignation meetings held by White League sympathizers against the truthful utterances of Gen. Sheridan, stating that some of the signers, impecunious, curbstone brokers—so-called—on Carondelet street had but a few days previously applied to him for clerkships in the event of his election as Speaker. [Laughter.] He concluded, saying we may rely on the man in Washington, he who understood rebellion and knew how to put it down—Clydes S. Grant. (Loud and long applause.) And the hero, Gen. Sheridan [additional applause] now here would enforce law, order and security for life, person and property.

The band having played a lively air, J. Sella Martin was announced as the next speaker. This gentleman it should be remarked was mainly instrumental in personal efforts for the success of so large a gathering. He said Col. Lowell had given them the mathematical side of the question, he proposed to deal in figures of speech. He understood he believed the Louisiana Democracy. Had seen with them in the Liberal movement of 1872 when they swallowed Horace Greeley and the Cincinnati platform. He believed them then sincere, but the election had hardly ended when he discovered that their words were as faithless as their acts. He went to Washington with them, but found that instead of the negro being considered as a part of their political entity; to be accorded a fair share in the country, he, the negro, was simply to serve as a cat's paw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire [laughter], and he left them. As a colored man he was identified with every interest of his people; and as those had been always the unwavering and loyal supporters of the Union and the government and necessarily identified in the South with the Republican party, he was of them. He could not be otherwise. He had never lost sight of that fact. Should he be shot down for expressing what opinions he should relative to the situation here, he, without irreverence, would say to his Maker on his soul's departure from this clay, an assassin has sent me here! He feared no opposition to his common rights as an American citizen in free speech. Fortunately for all General Sheridan was here. While that man, hated and feared as he was, by the White League and as a basis, remained, free speech was secured. He spoke of his fidelity to Gov. Kellogg and his administration, not personally so much to the man, but because he represented loyal government and the integrity of American principles here. He knew Gov. Kellogg; he had the weakness of a woman, but none of her kindness. [Sensation.] Yet appreciating all this he should stand by and defend his administration the only hope of loyal, Union and peace-loving citizens in the State. He had often spoke of one fact which the acts of the White League and their associates here demonstrated all along. It was not here human nature any longer which controlled and actuated men, it was Louisiana nature. [Laughter.] They will bluff you when they can, cheat you when possible, and revolutionize when all else failed. It was their characteristics. He knew them well. But the principles at stake to-day were too dear, no matter what might be said by a partisan press, to the great heart of the American people; they had expended too much treasure, sacrificed too much blood—every hearthstone in the land desecrated; fathers, mothers, sons and daughters perishing in this land for the cause of freedom, for them to forget that acquaintance. One for whose

personal and private conduct I had the utmost esteem; to see that man so far forget all elements of fairness and probity in his attempted organization of the House was to make me lose all faith in human nature when actuated by the political party with which that gentleman was allied." Carefully and exactly stating the position of the Republican members during the proceedings of the first day's session of the House; how fifty-two Republican members were arbitrarily ruled through Chairman Wiltz by forty-nine Democrats. Mr. Lowell in conclusion alluded to the various indignation meetings held by White League sympathizers against the truthful utterances of Gen. Sheridan, stating that some of the signers, impecunious, curbstone brokers—so-called—on Carondelet street had but a few days previously applied to him for clerkships in the event of his election as Speaker. [Laughter.] He concluded, saying we may rely on the man in Washington, he who understood rebellion and knew how to put it down—Clydes S. Grant. (Loud and long applause.) And the hero, Gen. Sheridan [additional applause] now here would enforce law, order and security for life, person and property.

The band having played a lively air, J. Sella Martin was announced as the next speaker. This gentleman it should be remarked was mainly instrumental in personal efforts for the success of so large a gathering. He said Col. Lowell had given them the mathematical side of the question, he proposed to deal in figures of speech. He understood he believed the Louisiana Democracy. Had seen with them in the Liberal movement of 1872 when they swallowed Horace Greeley and the Cincinnati platform. He believed them then sincere, but the election had hardly ended when he discovered that their words were as faithless as their acts. He went to Washington with them, but found that instead of the negro being considered as a part of their political entity; to be accorded a fair share in the country, he, the negro, was simply to serve as a cat's paw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire [laughter], and he left them. As a colored man he was identified with every interest of his people; and as those had been always the unwavering and loyal supporters of the Union and the government and necessarily identified in the South with the Republican party, he was of them. He could not be otherwise. He had never lost sight of that fact. Should he be shot down for expressing what opinions he should relative to the situation here, he, without irreverence, would say to his Maker on his soul's departure from this clay, an assassin has sent me here! He feared no opposition to his common rights as an American citizen in free speech. Fortunately for all General Sheridan was here. While that man, hated and feared as he was, by the White League and as a basis, remained, free speech was secured. He spoke of his fidelity to Gov. Kellogg and his administration, not personally so much to the man, but because he represented loyal government and the integrity of American principles here. He knew Gov. Kellogg; he had the weakness of a woman, but none of her kindness. [Sensation.] Yet appreciating all this he should stand by and defend his administration the only hope of loyal, Union and peace-loving citizens in the State. He had often spoke of one fact which the acts of the White League and their associates here demonstrated all along. It was not here human nature any longer which controlled and actuated men, it was Louisiana nature. [Laughter.] They will bluff you when they can, cheat you when possible, and revolutionize when all else failed. It was their characteristics. He knew them well. But the principles at stake to-day were too dear, no matter what might be said by a partisan press, to the great heart of the American people; they had expended too much treasure, sacrificed too much blood—every hearthstone in the land desecrated; fathers, mothers, sons and daughters perishing in this land for the cause of freedom, for them to forget that acquaintance. One for whose

In Caddo 47, St. Bernard 68, Calcasieu 101, Coushatta 6, Indian 1, Iberville 1, Lafourche 1, Lake 1, Orleans 1, Terrebonne 1, Total 209 persons killed.

the American people to hear both sides. Solid as a rock the integrity of that peace and security to everywhere in this which their great trials achieved. Of the number of the said they did not. The negro, he had marked then: "They negro then, oh to let his white friends afterwards the negro led to." After a few holders, Mr. Martin had no power fact to that he was always in old continue so until that freedom, justice due him as an

was then given and Col. Lowell for

Campbell was the announced. He said, more fully impressed a sense of duty de-

and all other Repub- principles at stake in this than he had ever

that the nation matter of right, jus- government here were balance and more than ever before.

this meeting was interferences of Re- and were asking there existed any

ard of good citizens of rightful govern- being elsewhere endorsing the dis-

With all that had the midst of the de- of a pro-rebel

ment which affect- the war for the out all loyal ex-

only one man in- with the voice and stilled honored

the entire argu- of this man who represented the men who re-

inside of eight years, murders for political opinions alone. If from this showing the terms which Gov. Sheridan has applied is not a proper one then in God's name the speaker considered there was no force in explicit English. Such a people richly deserved the name of "Banditti." He averred that two things came so near carrying the State, undoubt- edly Republican, for the Democracy; these were the Conspicuous murder and the White League organization, con- firming and spreading the terrorism made by this dastardly and lawless act. He further averred that if Gen. Sheridan would put down the desperado and lawless class known as the White League; that if no intimidation were practiced, neither the broad forcefully taken from the months of colored citizens, or murder and violence menacing them for opinion's sake, that the declaration be now made, without fear of suc- cessful contradiction was that the colored people who would willingly vote the Democratic ticket could be placed on the platform on which he stood. The intelligence of the men in the audience to whom he spoke. Gentlemen educated and cultured, many of whom [he here particular- ized by name] were wealthy and highly respectable citizens of this community, fully substantiated this statement.

The representatives from Caddo and Natchitoches and the many others here with personal experi- ences more or less bloody of the truth- fulness of his statement on sub- stantiated all he had mentioned. The Congressional Committee who had been here and had hastily run through their labors, examining such persons as they elected could have easily obtained these facts. They were patent to all. He also averred that previous and subsequent to the White League demonstration of the 14th of September, resistance to the United States and United States troops was freely talked of on the streets and in the White League papers. The N. O. Picayune notably commenting that wherever a white man was found talking with even two or three colored men he should be shot down.

Is this not a truth [Cries of "yes yes"] In short said the speaker without the presence of Gen. Sheri- dan here today no such meeting as we now hold could be held. The White League is a confederated or- ganization, banded together for spe- cific objects; then an purpose of which is the final overthrow of reconstruc- tion in the South and in every State, and the establishment of govern- ments here with qualified suffrage and limited education and other privileges for the blacks, consistent with the spirit and purpose of the Rebellion. Alluding to the Liberal movement and the speaker's identity therewith, he said he had acted throughout as if the men who to day called themselves the White League and Democrats had been sincere. But they had abandoned every principle they claimed to profess. Even when a year later, 1873, under Gen. Beauregard they proposed going further than the civil rights bill does now; when the black man was to be accorded the full measure of his citizenship in equal rights, publicly and in the workhouse; they proposed now to go back to starve, drive colored children from the schools and the colored citizen from the polls. "I claim that the first overt act of the revolutionary proceedings of the 4th inst., was the kidnapping of Mr. Cousin. During that day I am told that Mr. Wiltz stated that either he or McEnery would be governor of the State. While in command of the State House and its approaches on Mon- day, the fourth instant, I saw a wagon with two trunks approach; which diverged from the building on seeing the troops and went down Chartres street; I am told that those trunks contained the McEnery returns and that they were brought to the State House as a part of the preconceived and premeditated plan of the revolutionary minority to put Mr. McEnery in the Governor's chair. In conclusion said the speaker, these facts as I have given them and most of you can furnish from your own observation addi- tionally will be sufficient to estab- lish all that has been urged. In the presence of the actual situation

here it is folly to suppose the North will ever yield the principles so dearly purchased. If as stated, we are to have another com- mittee sent here to honestly inves- tigate our condition let no man be afraid to speak; but let truth and justice be done though starvation and murder follow. A vote of thanks was then given the speaker, and loud calls Superintendent of Education Brown came to the stand. He said that while listening to the remarks of the previous speakers one thought ran through his mind, and that was the peculiar attitude of our public affairs to-day; when the national government having sent its officers here to preserve the peace; and when the condition of the State could not but excite pub- lic alarm, a portion of the people denounced its infamous and he the official statement of an unbiased and honored soldier, on what was known to be the exact state of our case.

So reckless a condition of public sentiment, at variance with exist- ing facts and absolute truth, could have but one purpose in the un- healthy and vicious party spirit which obtained. The White League with its felt purpose dominated. The people who suffered from its milig- nant spirit were the colored people. It was against these that the shafts of its envenomed hatred and malice were hurled. Two years ago, said the speaker, I asked the Edu- cational Convention in Detroit where ex-Gov. Seymour of New York sat on the platform, what could they expect of a colored Su- perintendent of Education in Louisi- ana, where the constitution and the laws provided for common or "mixed" schools, but for him to continue what had been done and "mix" them. This as other ques- tions had been settled with recon- struction. As had been stated by Gen. Campbell, Gen. Beaure- gard and other Southern leaders had appreciated this when they issued their Unification measure. But since then this heedful advice had been disregarded.

We have had human life set at defiance, the laws trampled on, colored men murdered for opinion's sake, their children driven from the schools where they had peace- fully gone for the past five years, and crime rampant all over Louisi- ana. For such a condition of af- fairs, when a Union general says that the men perpetrating these crimes are "banditti" we have their press and associates denouncing the allegation as "infamous." Were not the Grant mas- sacre, the Conspicuous murders and the other instances so known to all but evidences of Gen. Sheri- dan's correctness? Does it need the additional iterations of White League journals, instanced in the Shreveport Times and such papers, which counseled the assassination of Smith, Keating and Levisse, or the insecurity at life and property known here before the coming of Gen. Sheridan to verify the truth?

In my own department, said the speaker, there have been num- berless instances of White League op- pression and outrages, apart from the more recent ones witnessed within the past two weeks in our schools. One of these now occurs to my mind. Less than a year ago a white young man teaching a col- ored school in Union parish was warned by White League ruffians to quit. Being naturally plucky, and with the feeling common to Ameri- can citizenship of standing his ground, he paid no attention to the threat; he was warned again in cross bones style to leave the parish, or his life might pay the penalty; he still refused. A day or two passed and then at night a party of men came to his boarding place and taking him out whipped him, and under the lash compelled him to go. Deter- mined, said Mr. Brown, to have the school continued there, I sent thither a colored teacher. He was unharmed but the school house was fired and burned to the ground. This is one of numberless instances recorded in my department, which I mention, as evidencing the malig- nant spirit and devilish purpose of the class to whom the name "au- diti" is so appropriate. By them, the White League, schools and education for the negro are violently opposed. Gen. Sheridan has exactly

comprehended the condition of our affairs. I lived in Mexico the Spanish Main, and even in San Domingo, yet in none of these revolutionary and violent as their people are said to be, have I seen so utter a disre- gard for human life, so entire a subjugation of all political opinion contrary to the wish of a lawless class, as in Louisiana. Our revolu- tionists surpassed them all. Much evil was made by the sympathizers and associates of the White League about Gen. Sheridan's expression, "I am not afraid." Properly under- stood that expression means, simply, that the Union General strong in the rectitude of his purpose for the enforcement of law, order and security for life, person and property here, needed not the personal pop- ularity of these people. He had no regard to their insidious and dis- loyal social sentiment. The repre- sentative of a great government, he needed no emancipation of his loyalty by yielding himself to the harmful influences of their social life. He needed no testimonials from them. Because of this fact he was "not afraid," neither of the power which a beneficent government through the Republican party, per- haps too freely accorded, in the in- fluences of this sentiment through its press and surroundings, or the White League organization proper. A brave man and honest soldier, he was not afraid of the "banditti." The President had said that this city should be quiet with the send- ing hither of Sheridan. He is here and now for the first time for months life and property are safe. This Republican meeting to-night is an ample vindication of the fact.

We all know how impossible otherwise would it have been for any expression of free speech. On New Year's morning, when but a half hour previously I had left him alive and well on the streets, Fabius McKay Dunn was shot down in cold blood by the hand of an assas- sin. There has been no arrest of the murderer, and probably would never be. It was but one of the hundreds of like instances of so frequent occurrence here, that no respectable White Leaguer deemed it necessary to cry out against this flagrant offense to the majesty of the law. Dunn was only a colored man! He had probably been mis- taken for Senator Grant, who was a Republican to be rid of; or to sheer wantonness the White League assassin fired "to get shot of a nig- gar." One of their choice phrases. They are not "banditti," so they say, and so chime their press; yet if the troops were withdrawn there would be no peace here. Briefly, the trouble here is that the freedom and enfranchisement of the negro is opposed. It is rebellion come again. The talk of negroes being Democrats is absurd. In spite of all they have suffered; imperilled lives, starvation and death, they have been and remain true to the Union. There may have been a few instances where a starving family and fear of death may have forced negroes to be Democrats, but these instances have been in no case numerous, Democratic speakers and a partisan press to the contrary. The negro has however in a large degree been driven from exercising the power of the ballot. But under God, day has at last dawned after all these fearful months. We are, my friends, under additional ob- ligations to a patriot President for the sending hither of Phil Sheridan. [Long and continued applause.]

A vote of thanks was given the speaker, and a lively air from the band, after which, on motion of Mr. Mason of New Orleans, the fol- lowing resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The commanding officer of this military district, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, has recently telegraphed to the President of the United States, and has also transmitted a detailed statement concerning the disturbances and state of public feeling in the city of New Orleans and State of Louisi- ana; and

"Whereas, The Democratic press of this and other States have denounced said telegrams and statements as de- void of truth, and being misled by such newspapers, various meetings of citizens have been held in the several States concerning the action of Gen. Sheridan in the premises; therefore

"Resolved, That this meeting is fully assured of the truthfulness and perfect reliability of the telegrams and state-

ments made by Gen. Sheridan; that this meeting most heartily indorse the same, and that the representations of Gen. Sheridan to the Executive at Washington are only deficient in that they do not express one half the outrages to which Republicans have been subjected for several years past.

"Resolved, That the heartfelt and sincere gratitude of this meeting is due to Gen. Sheridan for the interest he has manifested in behalf of an oppressed and long suffering race, and for his expressed determination that justice shall be meted out to all with an even hand, and that illegal and revolutionary organizations shall be suppressed.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to Gen. Sheridan for his decisive meas- ures in the present crisis.

"Resolved, That a copy of these res- olutions be presented to Gen. P. H. Sheridan, that another copy be for- warded to the President of the United States, and one copy to the Secretary of War."

The meeting then adjourned.

Rev. Geo. McKimney of the Epis- copal Church was prevented last Sunday night, owing to the stormy weather, from preaching at the Central Church. He will preach at said church to-morrow—Sunday evening. The public are invited to attend.

Staub relying on his own acquired popularity and his well filled new stand at 69 Canal street is selling all Northern and Western dailies like hot cakes; supplying his customers and the general public with everything they may desire from periodicals and literary magazines to illustrated papers and daily journals from all sections of the country. Even Alaska putting in an appearance.

The Science of Health for January commences a new volume. This magazine is devoted to a subject of the most vital importance to the public and the race. It contains excellent articles on the right treat- ment of our Bodies; Popular Hy- giology, with illustrations; Treat- ment of the Sick; The Corner- stone of Woman's Education; School Poisoning by Bad Air; Infant Pre- coquity; Brave Words for Women; A Physiological Phenomena; Health and High Culture; Birds and Babies; Food Grains; and proper Grinding, with reasonable recipes; The Food Question; Principles of Hygienic Medication; Sale of Poisons, etc. In "Talks with Cor- respondents," we have information on a variety of subjects, making up a most excellent number, which would be worth to many the cost of a year's subscription, which is only \$2; single numbers, 20 cents. Now is the time to subscribe for 1875. Address E. R. Wells, publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY
This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oak- land College, in Claiborne County, Ala., four and one-half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river. The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree. Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gently undulating, and clothed in a perpetual dress of verdant pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude. No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class distinction. The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate.

Board, Wash., Bed-Room Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance. No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States. A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.

For further information, address H. R. REVELS, D. D., President, or W. B. FURNISH, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodes, Miss., May 1874.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
B. T. WALSHE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
No. 110 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND
SILVERWARE,
No. 95 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 6, 1874.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS A,
To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on
Saturday, January 16, 1875.

SCHEME.
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.
HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of.....\$10,000.....\$10,000
1 prize of.....10,000.....10,000
1 prize of.....10,000.....10,000
30 prizes of.....500 each.....15,000
300 prizes of.....100 each.....30,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
Approximations of \$500 each for the same remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....\$1,800

Approximations of \$200 each for the same remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800

Approximations of \$50 each for the same remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800

270 Prizes, amounting to.....\$79,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 37 Approximation Prizes.

For example: If Ticket No. 1245 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to \$300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 229, 230, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the \$500 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 436, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to \$100.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50; Eighths, \$1.25. PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to Louisiana State Lottery Company, Lock Box 692, P. O., New Orleans.

Sent P. O. Money Order, or Registered Your Letter. K&S 74

PHILIP WERLEIN.
THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF

DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, FLETCHER & J. P. HALL'S IMPROVED PLANOS, AND NEED- HAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUES, J. ESTY.

A CO. AND PRINCIPAL ORGANS. Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms, 80, 82 and 84 BARONNE STREET, A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.

PHILIP WERLEIN.
my 21 80 and 82 and 84 Baronne Street

Leeland University.
The Academic and Theological Depart- ments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1874.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such a special course of instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal), New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 100 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1874, address, REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets—opposite towards Carrollton

BARNETT & CAMMACK, BROKERS,
12...Carondelet Street...12
BUY AND SELL

Bonds, Stocks, Securities, State and City Indebtedness.

MOYER LOANED ON SECURITIES.

Special attention to settlement of TAXES AND LICENSES.
July 25, 1874-15

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalter- able allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our main choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican party of Louisiana, as- sembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, re- assumes and declares that the National Repub- lican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of pur- suing its own organization as well as of de- vising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State Government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right cause maintains organized system of education, and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State govern- ment to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike com- strain us to nominate and support for office men of proven honesty and capacity, and that men who are unimpaired of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous mis- administration so seriously impaired the re- sources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the next Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed consti- tutional amendments limiting the State debt to \$15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceful and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for every candidate as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and recorded as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citi- zens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Demo- cratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Con- gress toward the early completion of these national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Missis- sippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we disclaim any and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true inter- ests of both races lie in a just and harmoni- ous adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Represen- tatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair- man to be known as the Committee on Peace and Order, and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and its kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostracism, intimidation and violence have been exercised by said organizations.

ON TRAVEL AND ORDERS.
Grant, of St. Landry, chairman; Robinson, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of New Orleans; Brock, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Ornduff, of Orleans; Twichell, of Red River; Statton, of Orleans; Bouché, of St. Martin; Orger, of Lincoln; Cagie, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Renner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Calcasieu; W. W. Halloran, of Natchez.

READ THIS TWICE.

"THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER" contains No. Continued Stories, 8 Large Pages, 45 Columns of Choice Miscellaneous Reading Matter every week, together with articles from the pens of such well-known writers as NABBY, OLIVER OPTIC, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., MISS ALCOCK, WILL CARLTON, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MARK TWAIN, &c.

I will send "The People's Ledger" to any address every week for three months, on trial, on receipt of only 50 cents.

"The People's Ledger" is an old estab- lished and reliable weekly paper, pub- lished every Saturday, and is very popular throughout the N. E. and Middle States. Address, H. F. MANN R. CURTIN, Publisher, 42-19 No. 12 School St., Boston, Mass.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Published monthly, giving 24 full-size pages of Vocal Music, 24 full-size pages of Piano Music, 24 full-size pages of easy and moderately difficult Piano Music, 24 full-size pages of single copies, 50 cents.

PETERS' LA CREME DE LA CREME.

Published monthly, giving 24 full-size pages of classic and difficult Piano Music, 24 per annum, single copies 50 cents.

Published and mailed post-paid, at J. L. PETERSON, 333 Broadway, New York.

NOW READY! Sacred Selections FOR CHURCH AND HOME BY WM. DRESSLER.

Price, \$1.50 each; \$13.50 per dozen. Send for a copy, and if you do not like the selections, we will refund the money on return of the book. 42-19

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PHILADELPHIA.

MED. AL. DEPARTMENT.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences Octo- ber 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session com- mences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, world specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruc- tions are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$50, which pays for all the Professors' Tickets until graduation. Matriculation Fee, \$5; Demonstrator's Ticket, \$5; Diploma Fee, \$50.

For Circular and additional par- ticulars, address

Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D., Dean, 514 Pine Street, June 6, 4 Philadelphia, Pa.

GET YOUR SHIRTS

S. N. MOODY'S,
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS
NEW ORLEANS.

MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE

Try Six Champion Shirts for \$3, Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.

June 6, 1874.

G. CASANAVE, UNDERTAKER
89...BOURBON STREET...83
NEW ORLEANS

Carriages furnished at the shortest notice.

THOS. H. HANDY & Co.
AGENTS FOR
SAZERAC BRANDIES
GENERAL IMPORTERS
Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.

